

**SOCIAL SCIENCE****Second paper****HISTORY :-**

- **Indus Valley Civilization** – Town Planning, Social, Religious and Economic Life.
- **Vedic Age** - Social and Religious Life.
- **Buddhism and Jainism** – Causes of Rising and Teachings.
- **Mauryas**: Source, Political and Administrative features.
- Post Mauryan Art.
- **Guptas**: Political Achievements of Rulers; Growth of Art, Literature & Sciences.
- **Bhakti and Sufi Movements.**
- **Mughal Period** - (1526-1707) – (i) Key features of Administration, (ii) Art & Architecture.
- **Shivaji**: Political and Administrative Achievements.
- **National Movement in 19th and 20th Century**
  - (i) **Revolution of 1857**: Causes, Nature, and Main Events.
  - (ii) **Indian National Congress** – Early Phase (Moderates and Extremists).
  - (iii) **Mass Movements of Gandhiji**: Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.
  - (iv) **Revolutionary Movements in 20th Century India** –
    - (a) **First Phase**: 1905-1914
    - (b) **Second Phase**: (1924 to 1930)
    - (c) **INA and Subhash Chandra Bose.**
- **Political Revolutions in Modern World**- American War of Independence, French Revolution and Russian Revolution.

**GEOGRAPHY :**

- Motions of the Earth and their effects, Latitudes – Longitudes.
- Interior of the Earth. Origin of Continents and Oceans, Earthquake, Volcano, Tsunami.
- Atmosphere – Composition, Insolation, Pressure Belts, Winds, Precipitation.
- Ocean currents, Tides and Coral reefs.

- **India** – Physical features, Climate, Soil, Natural vegetation, Bio-diversity, Drainage, Types of Agriculture and major crops, Industries and Population.
- **Rajasthan** – Physical features, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation, Drainage, Agriculture, Minerals, Industries and Population, Desertification.

## **ECONOMICS :**

- National Income, Consumption Function, Inflation.
- Basic concepts of Demand & Supply, Elasticity and Consumer Equilibrium.
- Measures of Central Tendency- Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode, Concepts of Deficit in Budget, Measures of Money Supply, Credit Creation and Methods of Credit Control.
- Poverty, Unemployment and Human Development (HDI, PQLI). Sustainable Development and Green Accounting, NITI Aayog.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE :-**

- Traditional and Modern Perspective of Political Science - Meaning, Nature, Scope and Approaches.
- Fundamental Concept of Political Science – State, Sovereignty, Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Power, Authority, Legitimacy.
- Indian Constitution – Making of Indian Constitution, Salient Features, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Amendment Procedure and Major Amendments, Union, State and Local Self Government (Legislature, Executive and Judiciary).
- Indian Foreign Policy and Relations with Neighbouring States.
- UNO - Organization, Major Organs and its Role in Present Scenario.

## **SOCIOLOGY :**

- Meaning, Nature and Perspective of Sociology.
- Basic Concepts – Society, Social Group, Status & Role, Social Change.
- Caste and Class – Meaning, Features, Change in Caste and Class.
- Current Social Problems – Casteism, Communalism, Poverty, Corruption, AIDS.
- Concept of Varna, Ashram, Dharma, Purusharth, Marriage and Family.

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION :-**

- Meaning, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.
- Theories and Principles of Public Administration.

- Administrative Behaviour – Decision making, Leadership, Communication and Motivation.
- Administrative Reforms in India with special reference to First and Second Administrative Reforms Commission.
- Redressal of Citizens Grievances – Lokpal, Lokayukts, Right to Information (RTI).

**PHILOSOPHY :-**

- Basic Philosophy of Vedas and Upanishads.
- Nishkam Karm of Geeta, Ethical Percepts/Concepts of Jainism, Buddhism and Gandhi.
- Socratic Method, Cartesian Method.
- Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Kantian Ethics, Freedom of Will, Theories of Punishment.

**TEACHING METHODS: -**

- Concept, Nature and Scope of Social Science. General and Specific Objectives (Bloom Taxonomy) of Teaching Social Science.
- Concept of Correlation and its types in context of relationship with other school subjects.
- Methods and Techniques of Social Science Teaching - Project, Problem-Solving, Social Recitation, Field Trips and Brain Storming.
- Instructional Support Material- Audio, Visual and Audio-Visual Materials in Social Science Teaching.
- Qualities and Role of a Social Science Teacher.
- Concept and Principles of Curriculum, National Curriculum Framework 2005 with reference to Social Science.
- Planning of Teaching - Unit and Daily Lesson Plan.
- Tools and Techniques of Evaluation, Various Types of Question (Essay type, Short type and Objective type), Blue Print and Preparation of Achievement Test.